

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.  
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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors  
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
I, George H. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 12, 1891, was as follows:  
Sunday, Sept. 6, 25,000  
Monday, Sept. 7, 25,000  
Tuesday, Sept. 8, 25,000  
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 25,000  
Thursday, Sept. 10, 25,000  
Friday, Sept. 11, 25,000  
Saturday, Sept. 12, 25,000  
Average, 25,000

GEORGE H. TSCHUCK.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of September, A. D. 1891.  
N. P. EAT, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of September, 1891, was 25,000 copies; for October, 1891, 25,000 copies; for November, 1891, 25,000 copies; for December, 1891, 25,000 copies; for January, 1892, 25,000 copies; for February, 1892, 25,000 copies; for March, 1892, 25,000 copies; for April, 1892, 25,000 copies; for May, 1892, 25,000 copies; for June, 1892, 25,000 copies; for July, 1892, 25,000 copies; for August, 1892, 25,000 copies. George H. Tschuck.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of August, 1891.  
N. P. EAT, Notary Public.

For the Campaign.  
In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents. Send in your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten names.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO.,  
Omaha, Neb.  
RECTOR continues busy reorganizing President Harrison's cabinet.

THE American government would give a good deal of the Hata incident had never occurred.

PRESIDENT ANDREW WHITE has good grounds for a breach of promise suit against Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

COUNTY republican rallies would do a great deal to offset the influence of the combination plies of the independents and democrats out in the state.

REPUBLICANS who are in earnest need not be told that work must be done prior to as well as at the primaries to make sure that good men are nominated.

A GREAT deal of curiosity is expressed among taxpayers to know just how Gas Inspector Gilbert determines that the gas lights are maintained at 2,000 candle power.

SECRETARY PROCTOR will resign in six weeks, but meantime he will have learned a great deal about conducting the details of the War department which will make him a useful member of the military committee in the senate.

NEBRASKA is pre-eminently a soldier state. This is one reason why it has been steadily republican. The boys who wore the blue can usually be relied upon to stand by the principles for which they braved the dangers of the battlefield.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA wants to thrust himself into notoriety again and this is his sole reason for requesting a passport guaranteeing him freedom from arrest in Ireland. He knew in advance that such a passport in his case is wholly out of the question.

REMEMBER distinctly in all political calculations that the party which secures the majority of the 20,000 unpledged voters, most of whom are republicans, but who will not support railroad candidates, are the people who will elect the next associate justice of the supreme court.

SUPERINTENDENT WILKY's apparent indifference regarding the electric light contract for twenty-candle power lamps and his talk that there is no money in it may in some measure explain why the gasoline contractor is putting in new lamps in face of the early expiration of his agreement.

SENATOR MANDERSON struck the key note of the campaign when he said that republican success in this state this fall is assured if a man is named for associate justice of the supreme court who is inflexible without taint or suspicion or being under corporation influence. Senator Manderison is a pretty good republican with a very clear notion of the situation.

LADIES and gentlemen interested in forming a Kindergarten association and in encouraging kindergarten instruction in this city will be interested in an address which Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison of Chicago delivers tomorrow evening at Young Men's Christian Association hall. Every mother and every teacher is or should be informed upon this method of instruction for very young children. Mrs. Harrison is a recognized authority upon the subject of kindergarten instruction and her addresses are highly recommended. Recently in Denver her audience comprised the best citizens of the city and as a result of the interest she assisted to awaken there a new kindergarten was established and renewed efforts are being made with a view to adding a kindergarten grade to the public school system of that city.

## A BAD PRECEDENT.

The Douglas county central committee met yesterday and agreed to divide up the delegation to the state convention by wards and precincts. Each ward committee is allowed to name five delegates and each precinct two, and these are to be approved by the full committee at a meeting to be held next Saturday. The precedent is a bad one. If the county central committee shall arrogate to itself such power on the present occasion what is to prevent the committee from taking similar action next year when a full state ticket is to be nominated? The fact is that the central committee committed a grievous error, notwithstanding there are some very good reasons for the action taken which may be accepted as an excuse.

Now if the gentlemen of the committee desire to prove beyond a peradventure to the republicans of the county that there is no scheme to pack the state delegation back of the action at the ward and precinct level in the several wards and precincts and allow the people by this means to determine who shall represent them at the convention in Lincoln on the 24th inst. This is not as satisfactory as the old fashioned plan of holding primary elections and selecting the delegates in open convention, but it will come nearer voicing the sentiments of republicans than to grant to the three committees from each ward and the two committees from each county precinct the arbitrary right to select the delegates. The ward clubs and other organizations should see to it that the local committees do not take advantage of the situation to foist upon the delegation nominees who are willing to go to any convention to which the railways offer them passes and do the bidding of corporation bosses.

The strong resolutions endorsed by the county central committee ought to be the guide of the local organizations in making up their ticket. No man should be allowed a place on the state delegation who will sell out at Lincoln. The republicans of the city should see to it that a thoroughly representative delegation is selected. The interests of Nebraska republicanism are at stake in the coming convention. It is an off year only in the particular that but three officers are to be nominated. The action of the State convention will however, largely determine the question of political supremacy in Nebraska in 1892, and for that reason this is the most important "off-year" convention ever held by the party in this state.

## REPUBLICANS MUST RALLY.

The fight is now fairly on although nominations have not yet been made except in a few instances. It is the republican party against the field with the republican party united. The serious casualties of one year ago have had the effect of consolidating republican sentiment and wiping out the factional feeling. Everywhere the republican forces are solid and nothing is wanting to win success except judicious nominations and organization.

The demoralized democrats are feeling their way and seizing upon every opportunity of saving something from the wreck. Anything secured by them out of the ensuing campaign is clear profit. They go into it with nothing to lose and everything to gain. They have their eyes upon the court houses. Nothing like Jeffersonian or Jacksonian principle will induce the democrats to refuse anything offered them by the independents. So far as the republicans are concerned they will be wise if they accept the situation as it is and regard the democrats and independents as a united opposition. Individual independents and individual democrats revolt at the idea of a fusion, but the democrats in general are willing to take a crumbs of comfort as the independents throw them and make the best of the mess that is mixed.

Republicans should rally in clubs and preserve their organization. In some of the counties they will probably be the minority, but they will present a solid front and preserve the nucleus around which a reorganized force will be able to build up strength for future contests. In Douglas county the present outlook for republicans is extremely favorable. With good nominations we can redeem both the city and county. If the state convention acts wisely we shall go into the fight with everything on our side and will be invincible. Everything depends upon good tickets and good organization. The individuals in the opposition who imagine that the partial defeat of a year ago has discouraged or demoralized the old party will discover in November that the republican party has staying and recuperative qualities which make it potential and victorious. Wards, precincts and counties must be organized into republican clubs and personal interests sunk out of sight for the good of the whole party.

## THE ADVERTISING TRAIN.

The grand exhibit of Nebraska products at the state fair has added impetus to the proposition for an advertising train. Thirty-five counties have indicated their desire to participate in the best agricultural state in the union. There should be fifty counties represented, however, and the State Business Men's association is delaying its action a little to secure exhibits and funds from that number. The train is assured, however. Thirty-five organized counties can make a magnificent showing for the state. We want more people. The way to get them is to circulate information concerning the state and present to their eager eyes specimens of what we produce. Those counties which remain out of the advertising train will find that others more enterprising have secured great benefits from judiciously participating in this sensible scheme for presenting their resources. The immense crops and the good prices of this year will naturally turn attention to Nebraska. The advertising train will reach those who have not taken advantage of the harvest excursions to see the golden fields for themselves. It is a commendable undertaking on the part of the State Business Men's association

and deserves the hearty co-operation of cities, counties, associations and individuals. The train must be started within a few days and the people who expect to be helped by it must make their desires known without delay.

## NO CONDITIONAL CONTRACT.

It is understood that the city council wishes to accept bids upon city hall furniture, although there is not a dollar of money in the treasury to meet the proposed expenditure, the successful bidders agreeing to await the time when funds are available before entering formally into contracts. It appears also that the enterprising representatives of two outside furniture establishments have persuaded the council that this is a proper course to pursue and they are anxiously waiting for the awards to be made, confident that their eloquence has convinced a majority of the members of that body that they are the people who should be favored.

THE BEE, on behalf of the people, protests against the action which it is presumed the council contemplates, for two excellent reasons. First, it is an evasion of the spirit of the law to agree in advance to accept those bids or any others when funds are not available. It is a subterfuge for getting around the very wise clause which prohibits an overlap. The city council pledges itself to take the furniture, and to that extent anticipates expenditures.

Our second objection is that the work of furnishing the city hall should not be given to outside concerns. There are two local bidders who will completely furnish the building, excepting carpets, at an expense not exceeding \$21,000. The council proposes to expend something like \$45,000 upon this work and the extravagance is inexcusable. It is suggestive, too, for the samples of the foreign bidders have been very carefully inspected, while those of at least one of the local bidders have been passed by without notice.

THE BEE is fighting for the principle of patronizing home industries, and it regards the probable award of a conditional contract to one or more eastern bidders as a violation of this principle. If it is not a barefaced job for which the eastern bidders may have freely put up cash or its equivalent. Let the council reject all bids for want of funds or postpone the award of contracts until after funds have been provided by vote of the people. This is honest and fair to all concerned whether the home bidders be eventually shut out by the extravagance of the body or otherwise.

## THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

There have recently been made two noteworthy contributions to the discussion of the railway problem in this country, each from men directly and largely interested in the solution of the problem. One of these is by C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific, who in a magazine article contends for his well known view that the remedy for all our railroad ills is a consolidation of American roads. Mr. Huntington does not present any essentially new arguments in support of this view. He holds that consolidation would eliminate many present abuses, and it is possible such would be the case. It would, he thinks, reduce the cost of transportation to the minimum, which would admit of the lowest possible rates to shippers and passengers. This is a promise held out by all advocates of railroad amalgamation, but what assurance is there that it would be realized when the corporations should be combined? Undoubtedly secret rate cutting, which is the source of all unjust discriminations, would be done away with, and it is perhaps true that the different shipping interests could be adjusted fairly towards each other, both of which would be important gains from consolidation, but it is impossible to say to what extent the public would profit from them. Another result promised from consolidation, and which would probably be realized, is a material reduction of operating expenses, but those who know something of the practices of railway managers will be very likely to doubt whether the public would get much benefit from this. The difficulty with most of the arguments in favor of railroad consolidation is, that, however plausible they appear, there can be no assurance that they would be verified by results, and the general feeling is that "it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of," and which might be possible if the railroads were combined into one gigantic corporation.

The other contribution is that of Mr. B. B. Stickney, well and widely known in railway circles from his connection with the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road. In a volume on the railway problem just issued, Mr. Stickney makes the question of rate-fixing the kernel of the whole problem, and he deals unsparingly with the evils of rate discriminations. He declares that irresponsible railway managers, by the use of their power of arbitrarily making and changing rates, and discriminating secretly or openly against persons, places and commodities, have built up one of the most dangerous, destructive and despotic powers known to any age or form of government. They have been able in competition with other roads to destroy the properties they managed, and to profit by it through the familiar device of selling at non-competing points in untold proportions, and by discriminations as to persons they have built up a privileged and powerful class in business at the expense of weaker competitors. "Discrimination," says Mr. Stickney, "takes from the poor and gives to the rich, from the many and gives to the few. It does not permit men in the ordinary walks of life fairly to compete with one another." Mr. Stickney says that it has become necessary to take a new departure, since both the state and interstate attempts to cure the evils of rate discrimination have been failures. Having shown that the railways are agents of the state, exercising functions pertaining to sovereignty, and that these functions cannot with safety and benefit to all be performed by private parties or

corporations acting as agents without the supervision of his sovereign power, he reaches the conclusion that the state may and must take hold of the matter of rates and fix and regulate them just as it assumes to fix and regulate tariffs on imports or other taxes. The rate making power must be taken from the companies if this baneful discrimination is to cease. Permanency of rates and their equality to all, without discrimination either as to persons or places, are more to be desired than all else, and in the opinion of Mr. Stickney the state alone can insure them by taking the whole matter into its own hands. The failure of a railroad to conform to the rates prescribed by the government, and its conviction of cutting rates, should be punished by putting the road in the hands of a receiver appointed by the government and operated directly by the sovereign power. The inevitable alternative to this, in the opinion of Mr. Stickney, is the state assumption and performance of the whole business of transportation.

RIGHT RING TO THE RESOLUTIONS.  
The county central committee at its meeting yesterday adopted three ringing resolutions which are expressive of the sentiments of the republicans of this county relative to the nominations to be made at the state convention. They are good enough for the platform and instructions of every delegation sent to Lincoln on the 24th inst. They should be read by every republican in the state and endorsed as a proper exposition of the views of the rank and file, upon whose votes and work the issues of the ensuing campaign depend. With a man such as is named in these resolutions at the head of the ticket, the people will know that the republican party has retired the railroad ring from politics and their confidence will be restored and he will be triumphantly elected. The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, it has been frequently charged in times past that the railroad corporations of Nebraska have influenced the action of the state convention, and have secured the nomination and election of their favorites to office, and

Whereas, this charge, whether true or false, has seriously injured the republican party, and so the state of Nebraska; therefore,

Resolved, That we denounce all interference with the political machinery of the state on the part of monopolies, and especially do we condemn any effort on their part to influence the nomination for associate justice of the supreme court, and

Resolved, That for this high office we demand the nomination of a man of ability and character, one who is above the slightest suspicion of being influenced by any railroad or other corporate monopoly, and one for whom republicans will not be obliged to apologize.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all suggestions of fusion with the democratic party on a state ticket, and believe with clean, unblemished candidates and a candid platform of principles we shall carry the state for the republican party, and make assurance of a republican victory in 1892 doubly sure.

## GERMANY'S FOOD CRISIS.

The American consul general at Frankfurt, Captain Frank H. Mason, has made an interesting report to the State department on the breadstuffs crisis in Germany. He states that a very little pure wheat bread is eaten by the middle classes in Germany, the staff of life to a vast majority of the people being bread with four ground from a mixture of rye and an inferior quality of wheat. The consumption of this is so large that Germany imported last year nearly a million tons of rye, from which it can readily be understood what a serious matter to the people the failure of the Russian rye crop is. The consul points out that the deficit in Germany cannot be filled from any known source in Europe, and that France and England will have to draw upon the well-stocked granaries of the United States for a large part of their food supply during the coming year. The removal of the prohibition against American pork will, it is reasonably expected, somewhat relieve the situation, but the help from this source can hardly be very great. The surplus of wheat in this country will not be sufficient to supply the European deficit, and it is obvious that there must be either an enormous economy in the use of bread or corn will have to be largely substituted for wheat and rye. Secretary Rusk is alive to the opportunity for urging upon public attention in Germany the merit of Indian corn as human food, and he has authorized Colonel Charles J. Murphy, who is in Europe as the commissioner for Nebraska, to popularize the consumption of corn, to go to Berlin and lay before the government the expediency of making concessions that will allow of the extensive importation of American corn. It cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty what the result of this mission of Colonel Murphy will be, but it is not promising in view of the determination thus far manifested by the German government to adhere to the duty on corn. It has declined to do more than confer with the state railway freight tariff commission on the state railway of Prussia although strongly petitioned to reduce or remove duties, and it is questionable whether the government can be induced to depart from its policy in this matter. Nevertheless the action of Secretary Rusk is proper and timely, and is another evidence of his watchfulness and zeal with respect to everything in the interest of the agriculturists of the United States.

THE gentleman who punishes the most liquor in the Board of County Commissioners can get hilarious in half an hour on unlicensed whiskey within the two-mile limit and take only one drink at each saloon running in open violation of law by the courtesy of himself and fellow members of the board.

WHEN Germany once gets a taste of American Johnny cake and Indian pudding she will be entirely reconciled to Russian restrictions upon the importation of rye.

THE southern alliance people did not expect when they organized the negroes into societies to fight capital that the same negroes would take the hint and

strike for higher wages, but that is about the size of the results they have achieved.

THE most picturesque figure in New York politics is Jones-Hays-the Freight waving a red lantern to stop the democratic train. It will not stop at his signal, however, and he will laugh at the calamity which will certainly follow.

IRELAND is on the verge of a potato famine and yet potatoes in southern California rot in the ground because nobody will pay 5 cents a sack and dig them. The feast and the famine are too far apart to equalize themselves.

ROUGH ON THE CALUMNS.  
Chicago Tribune.  
A coffin manufacturing company in Omaha has failed for some time, and the creditors are going against the company's owners this year.

KNOWS HIS JOURNAL.  
When Senator Allison got through with Governor Boies the other day there wasn't enough left of the latter to furnish a respectable fringe for the executive chair.

IN THE LIGHT OF FACTS.  
Globe-Democrat.  
Official returns show that Great Britain's exports declined to the extent of about \$10,000,000 in August as compared with the same month last year. This shows how the McKinley law is getting in its work among the great commercial rivals of the United States.

GOLD'S GOLDEN VIEWS.  
Cincinnati Commercial.  
Mr. Jay Gould is a pretty shrewd and long-headed business man. After a journey of observation in the west, lasting nearly two months, he has arrived at the conclusion that to have a long period of great prosperity in this country, Mr. Gould is evidently not a boomer of the calamity party.

PEPPER'S GREAT STROKE.  
Athletic Globe.  
Senator Pepper was recently approached by a Topeka Journal reporter, and in answer to certain questions he stroked his beard and said: "But what is the use of it? It is only a consequence. He stroked his beard. That is all that need be recorded. That is all the public is interested in ascertaining. He stroked his beard."

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.  
Denver Republican.  
The Trans-Mississippi congress will hold its next session in Omaha on October 15. There will likely be a large attendance of delegates from different parts of the Trans-Mississippi region, most of whom will probably be from Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Wyoming and Colorado. It was rumored some time ago that the farmers' alliance intended to try to capture the congress at the Omaha session. A movement of this kind is successful in defeating the true purposes of the congress, and, therefore, it should be prevented. If possible, the practical, sensible business men of the west should not allow a congress, supposed to be representatives of western interests, to commit itself to the financial and other vagaries of the farmers' alliance.

THEY DESPISE DISHONESTY.  
York Times.  
It is true that the farmers and business men of Nebraska have been hard up, and many of them have been compelled to make shifts which they would gladly have avoided and which have made them appear dishonest, but when they can pay their debts they will do so, dollar for dollar. More than nine-tenths of them are honest at heart, and will see that they will make every obligation good as soon as they can do so. They despise dishonesty and reputation and will demand an honest government, honest money and honest officials. Thousands of men appear dishonest from force of circumstances, when they would not be so were it possible for them to be otherwise. When a man is down and is forced to make shifts and turns to save himself he is not in a frame of mind to demand the strictest rectitude on the part of others, but when he gets up and squares himself his five honest assets, he will be as honest as the public positions, and an honest policy on the part of the government.

A BILLION DOLLAR COUNTRY.  
Frank Leslie's.  
A recent census bulletin shows that the value of real and personal property in the United States aggregates \$62,600,000,000. This is more than \$1,000 per capita. The increase in the wealth of this country during the decade from 1880 to 1890 was over \$20,000,000,000, an amount which is more than the entire wealth of the country as reported by the census of 1880.

The census shows that the nation is worth \$100 per capita now, while in 1850 it was \$25, in 1870 it was \$50, and in 1890 only \$34 per capita. There has been some talk about the last census having been a "million-dollar congress. The people should not forget that this is a billion-dollar country!

The increase in the average actual value of one acre in this country during the past five years of preceding years was over \$1,000,000,000. In a country as large as this, the greatest republic in the world, supporting over 60,000,000 in comfort and happiness, \$1,000,000,000 is not a terrifying amount. We earn it quickly and sometimes spend it easily, but we can afford it.

This is a billion-dollar country, and we thank God for it!

## THE EMPIRE TICKET.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): Fassett is the only New York republican gubernatorial candidate of the past fifteen years that the masses would throw up their hats for. He is young, ardent, fearless, honest, able and popular. He is in close touch with the people, knows and favors their interests, and will obtain their enthusiastic support on election day.

N. Y. Recorder (rep.): We fold the banner of White and throw to the breeze the banner of the republican cause. The young state man who a serious convention selected years ago in preference to a score of rusted veterans to lead the party will have no more zealous friends than those who, like the Recorder, supported President Arthur on election day.

New York Times (ind. dem.): Unlike the demagogue, the republicans of New York have never, in recent years, nominated for the governor a man who in respect to ability or character was unworthy to hold the office. Mr. Fassett sustains and even advances the standard of that noble, honorable, trustworthy and able man who has been so long and so ably in the leadership of his party on the floor of the senate for several years.

New York Tribune (rep.): The republicans of New York will unite in the support of Mr. Fassett with a hearty satisfaction that will tell its own story in the ball of boxes. His record shows that he is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): The nominee for governor, J. St. John Fassett, now collector of the port of New York, is a young, active, brilliant and pushing man. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party.

Indianapolis Journal: "They do say that he is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party."

Washington Star: "The shenanigans who breathe his last" should not be pointed to as a man of high character and high ability. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party."

Baltimore American: A borrower of books is generally a thorough bookkeeper.

Indianapolis Journal: "They do say that he is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party. He is a man who will not be swayed by the passions of the moment, but who will stand by his principles and his party."

bench. He is a man of unquestioned ability and popular with the masses, and will give the ticket more strength than any other man yet mentioned for the place.

Wayne Herald: The republicans of North Nebraska are in a sore straits. Judge Rose is a standard bearer the republican party can count on for support. With him as a standard bearer the republican party can count on for support. With him as a standard bearer the republican party can count on for support.

Populism Times: The greatest danger now confronting Nebraska is that capital may be still further frightened away from our borders by the action of the alliance candidate for supreme judge. This man Edgerton, ignorant and unscrupulous, has obligated to do the bidding of his party, and if elected his decisions will be handed down through the courts to the benefit of the alliance. It does not seem possible that the intelligent people of the state will elect such a man to preside over the supreme tribunal, but prejudices are strong and the dread possibility may become a disastrous reality. It is the duty of all good citizens to put forth every endeavor to avert this threatened calamity.

Independent: The republican county politicians as well as those of the state, have to be very careful this year in making their choice of candidates. The election of a man who will be a great liability to the county is a great liability to the county. It is a great liability to the county. It is a great liability to the county.

St. Paul Globe: The resignation of Judge Cooley from the Interstate Commerce Commission is a most unfortunate event. The resignation is occasioned by Judge Cooley's health, which has long been feeble.

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## A PUBLIC LOSS.

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